



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGH AND LOW ADJUSTMENT LEVEL STUDENTS

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Human situation is a constant one. New conditions and problems are constantly setting the individual right from his infancy to his deathbed, and he is invariably engaged in trying to find a satisfactory and pleasurable solution to them by employing his intelligence and other gifts of the mind and body. In other words, life is the name of unceasing process, the process of adjustment.

“Adjustment is the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs” accordingly, the process of adjustment has two primary or main elements: one, the needs of the living organism; and two the conditions of circumstances influencing these needs. These needs can be biogenic, Originating in the society, personal or community, or arising from any other conceivable source. On the other hand, circumstances influencing these needs also can be either inside individual or outside him. Factors within the individuals that influence these needs are his physical and mental states, capacity, attitudes interests, etc.

Three Elements in Adjustment:

An analysis of the process of adjustment of the processes of adjustment will reveal the presence of three main elements:

- **Motive:** The very process of adjustment in the living being is set in motion by the presence within him of some motive or need or requirement.
- **Thwarting Condition:** When the environment does not present any features that tend to become obstacles in the fulfillment of these needs, then the adjustment in natural, facile and effortless, and does not problem in result. However, if circumstances create obstacle in the path of such fulfillment, then the process of adjustment progresses further.
- **Varied Responses:** Once the fulfillment of a need has obstructed, individual indulges in various actions, which are a reaction to the obstacle. Such a reaction can be normal just as much as it can be abnormal.
- **Solution:** Because of these reactions and responses, the individual achieves a degree of adjustment with the circumstances. The problem of adjustment in there by solved.
- **Motive and adjustment:** Generally speaking, the process of adjustment can be set in motion by any motive. For example, our physical needs are constantly being manifesting in the form of adjective behavior patterns. However, from our point of view, these needs do not have much importance, for life, itself ceases in the organism, thus obviating all further adjustment activity.

Need of study: Present time all people are salves of their problem in presently situations and his determinative life goals. Present time all people have set their life goals to earn a lot of money. In Past time all human being decided his life goal “mocha”. The persons do efforts to gain a lot of money in any situation or from any work .All situation have balanced human behaviors; this work's main factor is adjustment level. Based on previous research finding conclusion the well adjustable persons have conducted their work very smoothly, and all decisions taken were correct. From This concepts question arises. What does high adjustment level students achieved on high academic achievement? Adjustment works

normally in every circumstance of human life. Similarly, adjustments on learning achievement would work normally, considering how logical this fact is this study has done.

Statement of the problem: “A comparative study of academic achievement of high and low adjustment level students”

Key words:

Academic achievement: Means the students have successfully completed his course, and acquire grade or percentage.

Adjustment: Adjustment is the process by which a living organism maintains a balance between its needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs.

Objectives:

1. Study of academic achievement of higher adjustment level students.
2. Study of academic achievement of lower adjustment level students.
3. Compare of academic achievement of higher and lower adjustment level students.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no significance difference between academic achievement of higher and lower adjustment level students.

De - limitation:

1. This study has completed in Meerut districts.
2. This study has completed on secondary and senior secondary schools students.

Research method: This study has complied stapes with the analytical survey method.

Research design: This study has used the stapes on static group comparison design.

Population and sampling: This study has selected a finite population secondary and senior secondary final year's students and students are achieving board examination marks.

This study has used random and purpose sampling method. It selects five U.P board, five CBSE board and five ICSE board secondary and senior secondary schools each board have selected by random sampling method. Each school has selected two high and two low adjustment level students selected by purposive sampling method. In such a way, this study has completed on total 120 students.

Data analysis and interpretation: Gate data used by standardized questioners have calculated objective and hypothesis basis. The students divided in two parts high and low adjustable students' basis of questioner scores. Moreover, such students collect board examination marks.

Table 1: Study of academic achievement of higher adjustment level students

Level of Students	Board Name	No of Students	Mean of Percentage Score	Median of Percentage Score	Mode of Percentage Score	Status of NPC Curve	Stander Deviation
Secondary School	UP	10	62.1	62	61.8	Negative	2.54
	CBSE	10	91.1	90	87.8	Negative	2.6
	ICSE	10	78.7	79.5	81.1	Positive	4.11
Senior Secondary	UP	10	61	60.5	59.5	Negative	2.79
	CBSE	10	89.5	89.5	89.5	normal	2.46
	ICSE	10	86.5	86.5	86.5	normal	3.08

Above table analysis objective no 1 studies academic achievement of higher adjustable UP, CBSE, and ICSE secondary and senior secondary students. Showed the total marks percentage mean, median, mode, stander deviation and NPC curve status. UP board, secondary students have calculated mean, median and mode i.e. 62.1, 62, 61.8 and senior secondary students mean, median, mode, are 61, 60.5, 59.5 according to NPC laws; NPC curve status is negative which is so clear that large population are situated in negative area. Like this CBSE board secondary students' mean, median, mode, are 91.1, 90, 87.8, NPC curve status is negative and senior secondary students mean, median, mode respectively 89.5, 89.5, 89.5 NPC curve status is normal. Its ICSE board secondary students mean,

median, mode, respectively 78.7, 79.5, 81.1, NPC curve status is positive, and senior secondary students mean, median, mode is 86.5, 86.5, 86.5 respectively, NPC curve status is normal. Above data, have calculated stander deviation, SD limit 2.6 to 4.11, which is so clear that all students' marks difference only 2 to 4 marks?

The above analysis leads to the conclusion that High-level adjustable students have achieved the academic marks of UP board secondary and senior secondary 62.1 & 61%, CBSE board 91.1 & 89.5% and ICSE board 78.7 & 86.5%. Moreover, this marks variation is only 2 and 4%.

Table 2: Study of academic achievement of lower adjustment level students

Level of Students	Board Name	No of Students	Mean of Percentage Score	Median of Percentage Score	Mode of Percentage Score	Status of NPC Curve	Stander Deviation
Secondary School	UP	10	59	57.5	54.5	Negative	3.87
	CBSE	10	75	74.5	73.5	Negative	7.6
	ICSE	10	64	63.5	62.5	Negative	4.17
Higher Secondary	UP	10	56	58.5	63.5	normal	3.96
	CBSE	10	68	66.5	63.5	Negative	4.74
	ICSE	10	61	61.5	62.5	Positive	2.34

Above table analysis objective no 2 shows study of academic achievement of low adjustable UP, CBSE, and ICSE secondary and senior secondary students. Show the total marks percentage mean, median, mode, stander deviation and NPC curve status. UP board, secondary students have calculated mean, median and mode et. 59, 57.5, 54.5 and senior secondary students mean, median, mode, 56, 58.5, 63.5 according to NPC laws; NPC curve status is negative & normal which is so clear large population have situated negative area. Like this CBSE, board secondary students mean, median, mode, etc. 75, 74.5, 73.5 NPC curve status is negative and senior secondary student's mean, median, mode respectively 68, 66.5, 63.5, NPC curve status is normal. Its ICSE board secondary students

mean, median, mode, 64, 63.5, 62.5 respectively, NPC curve status is negative, and senior secondary students mean, median, mode 61, 61.5, 62.5 respectively, NPC curve status is normal. Above data, have calculated stander deviation, SD limit 2.34 to 7.6, which is so clear that all students' marks difference only 2 to 8 marks?

The above analysis leads to the conclusion that High-level adjustable students have been achieved the academic marks of UP board secondary and senior secondary 59 & 56%, CBSE board 75 & 68% and ICSE board 64 & 61%. However, this marks variation is only 2 and 8%.

Table 3: Compare of academic achievement of higher and lower adjustment level students.

Level of Students	Board Name	Adjustment Level	No. of Students	Mean	Stander Deviation	SED	t-score	Result of Significance
Secondary School	UP	high	10	62.1	2.54	1.5	2.10	* significance
		low	10	59	3.87			
	CBSE	high	10	91.1	2.6	2.54	6.33	** significance
		low	10	75	7.6			
	ICSE	high	10	78.7	4.11	1.85	7.94	** significance
		low	10	64	4.17			
Higher Secondary School	UP	high	10	61	2.79	1.61	3.05	** significance
		low	10	56	3.96			
	CBSE	high	10	89.5	2.46	1.22	17.62	** significance
		low	10	68	4.74			
	ICSE	high	10	86.5	3.08	1.29	19.77	** significance
		low	10	61	2.34			

Degree of freedom -18, level of significance **.01 and *.05 table value **2.88 & *2.10

Above table analysis for objective no - three and hypothesis no one, compared the academic achievement of higher and lower adjustment level students, and checked the significance difference between. UP, CBSE, ICSE, board secondary and senior secondary students calculated mean, SD and standard error, which is based on calculate t- score, and checked significance difference from table value based on calculated value. all calculated value is more than table value basis on this analysis hypothesis no-1 is rejected, and conclusion is UP, CBSE, ICSE board secondary and senior secondary high and low adjustable students have significant difference between academic achievement is 99% significance level expect UP board secondary students. These students significance difference level is 95%.

Basis on the above analysis, it is concluded that, significant difference between high and low adjustment students of academic achievement. Basis on this study have been declared that the effect of adjustment level on academic achievement.

Conclusion and interpretation:

Basis on this study UP, CBSE and ICSE board student's academic achievement have affected by adjustment level. Adjustment is very necessary part in human life. All human have work in his life according to adjustment level. UP board have high adjustment level; students have achieved to the academic score secondary level 62.1% and senior secondary level 61%. Just low adjustment level students academic score in secondary level 59% and senior secondary level 56%. CBSE board have high adjustment level, students have achieved academic score in secondary level 91.1% and senior secondary level 89.5%. Just low adjustment level students academic score in secondary level 75% and senior secondary level 68%. ICSE board high adjustment level, students have achieved the academic score secondary level 78.7% and senior secondary level 86.5%. Just low adjustment level students academic score in secondary level 64% and senior secondary level 61%. All board score's are showing high adjustment level students, aca-

ademic score is high and low adjustment level student's academic score is low. according to this study, result have suggested all parents, teachers and administrator who have been growing the adjustment level in the students, in all times providing the environments to develop the good adjustment skill.

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